

NWAccountants

Margaret Cole & Associates

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**Small Business Owners Tax
Workshop
PART 1**

Presented by:

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Accounting & Tax
Practitioner

SBA Volunteer

Past President WAA
NW Chapter

WAA State Board

ECC Accounting Dept
Board of Advisors



IRS Products for Small Businesses:

- Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- Pub 583
- Virtual Small Business Tax Workshop
- <http://www.irsvideos.gov/SmallBusinessTaxpayer/virtualworkshop>
- Small Business Tax Calendar
 - <http://www.tax.gov/calendar/>

What's on the IRS Web Site?

- Forms & publications
- Online classroom
- Lots of information for new businesses
- Industry specific information
- Employment taxes



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*I need to **pay**
my tax bill*



*I've got a
question*



*I need to get or
renew my **PTIN***



Forms & Pubs

- W-9
- 941
- W-4
- 1040
- 941 Inst
- 1099MISC
- W-2
- 4506-T
- Tax Table
- 1040 Inst

[+ More...](#)

Hot Topics

- New 1099-K Reporting Requirements
- Sign up for a PTIN
- Free File: It's Fast, Easy & Secure
- Affordable Care Act Tax Provisions
- Airline Ticket Taxes Reinstated

[+ More...](#)

Tools

- Order a Return or Account Transcript
- Use the Interactive Tax Assistant
- Apply for an EIN Online
- Get or Renew Your PTIN
- Request an Electronic Filing PIN

[+ More...](#)

Filing & Payment



News

[New Tax Gap Estimates Released](#)

[More Innocent Spouses Qualify for Relief under New Guidelines](#)

[IRS Urges Preparers to Renew PTINs for 2012](#)

[Filing Extension for Some Tax-Exempt Organizations](#)

[+ More...](#)

[Offshore Disclosure](#)

[2012](#)

[Help for Taxpayers](#)

[Health Care Credit](#)

[Undelivered Refunds](#)



Help with Taxes

Want to Help Others?

Volunteer in your community to provide free tax return preparation.

Get a Fresh Start

New steps help struggling taxpayers pay back taxes, avoid tax liens.

What If...?

Having financial problems? Here are answers to a few tough questions.

Social Media



Do Your Taxes for Free



Resolve an Issue

- Appealing a Tax Dispute
- Responding to a Notice
- Taxpayer Advocate Service
- Disaster Relief

Gather & Protect Info

- Privacy Policy
- Reporting Phishing
- Identity Theft
- Freedom of Information Act
- Tax Stats
- No FEAR Act

Visit Other Sites

- U.S. Treasury
- USA.gov
- Whitehouse.gov
- Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

Access Other Formats

- Accessibility
- Español
- 中文
- 한국어
- TiếngViệt
- Русский

Work at IRS

- Careers
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Contracting Opportunities

Subscribe to e-News for Small Businesses

- Electronic mail distributed every other week
- What's new for small businesses
- Reminders and tips for small businesses
- subscribe at
<http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Subscribe-to-e-News-for-Small-Businesses>
- Keyword: e-news for small business

At the end of this workshop, you will know...

- What Tax Forms to File for your Business Entity (Part 1)
- Where to report your profit/loss from your business (Part 1)
- How to determine what expenses are deductible as business expenses (Part 1)
- When you must pay Self Employment Tax (Social Security and Medicare) (Part 2)
- How to make Estimated Tax payments (Part 2)

Types of Entities

- Sole Proprietor
- Partnership
- Corporation
 - Regular
 - S-Corp
- LLC – Limited Liability Company

Partnership

A relationship between two or more persons who join together to carry on a trade or business.

- At least 2 people
- Husband and wife owning a joint business are generally a partnership - Can elect out though
- Each person contributes money, property or skill & expect share in Profit & Loss
- Draw back is that you must share power and have unlimited liability

Partnerships Con't

- Files Form 1065, *US Partnership Return of Income - information only*
- Each partner receives a Schedule K-1 (Form 1065): *Partner's Share of Income Credit, Deductions, etc (See page 1-13, Pub 1066)*
- Partner completes Schedule E of Form 1040
- Subject to Self Employment Tax
- Publication 541

Partnerships con't

- MUST have a Partnership agreement
 - Preferably by an Attorney - Handshake days are gone
 - Accountants CANNOT give legal advice!
- Spend the money now for a proper set-up to save long and costly battles in the future
- No protection from individual liability for General Partners

Corporations

- S Corporation (S-Corp) - Files [Form 1120S](#)
- Election to be taxed similar to a partnership ([Form 2553](#) to make election)
- Need to file Form 2553 by the 15th day of the 3rd month for the year to be treated as an S-Corp.
- 100 S/H, No Foreign ownership
- Reasonable compensation
- An S-Corp does not pay tax on income from daily operations.

S-Corporations Con't

- All income, losses, deductions and credits generated by the S-Corp pass through to it's S/H
- Shareholder receives Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S): *Shareholder's Share of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc*
- Shareholder completes Schedule E of Form 1040
- NOT Subject to SE Tax (Wages subject to FICA)
- Form 1120S Instructions and Form 2553

Corporations

Regular Corporation (C-Corp) - Files Form 1120
US Corporation Income Tax Return

- *Corporations are treated by the law as legal entities, treated separately from its owners.*
- *Individual Liability Protection*
- Shareholders receive dividends- 1099-DIV
- Employees receive Form W-2
- NOT subject to SE Tax (pay Income Tax)
- Publication 542
- Possible double taxation

Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- Formed by filing Certificate of Formation with SOS
- Not a Federal tax entity (Pub 3402)
- Multiple Member LLC Generally Considered a Partnership
- Single Member LLC Generally Considered a “Disregarded Entity” & Files as Sole Proprietor
- Limited Liability Protection
- More flexible form of Business Entity

Limited Liability Company (LLC) con't

- Can elect to be treated as a C-Corporation - Form 8832 or S-Corporation – Form 2553
- LLCs are popular because owners have limited personal liability for the debts and actions of the LLC, without many of the formalities of a corporation.

Sole Proprietorship

- Most Common form of Entity Type
 - 23 million filed as Schedule C's in 2010
- Is simplest and cheapest form
- Is formed with one owner
- File a Master License Application - Dept of Revenue (DOR)
- May be right for many
- Unlimited liability
- Should avoid for high risk business



Sole Proprietor con't

- Income flows to individual via Schedule C
- Drawback - owner cannot be on payroll
 - Need to be disciplined in budgeting
- Makes estimated tax payments
- Should spend some time with Accounting and Tax Professional to discuss if this is right for you!

Entity Types Available

Entity Type	US	WA	LLC?
Sole Proprietor	23,000,000	?	Yes
Partnership	3,626,000	77,899	Yes
S-Corporation	4,580,000	96,496	Yes
C-Corporation	2,263,000	39,941	Yes

■ Source: IRS Tax Book Statistics

■ Comparison Chart

Entity Type	Liability	Taxation	Formation	Corporate Maintenance
Regular C-Corporation (Inc)	Owners have limited personal liability for business debts.	Separate taxable entity. Pays Income Tax	May have an unlimited number of shareholders.	Shares of stock may be sold to raise capital
		Fringe benefits can be deducted as business expense.	More expensive to create than partnership or sole proprietorship. Register with SOS.	Formality requirements (e.g. annual reports, minutes, meetings) are required to maintain corporate status.
S-Corporation (Inc)	Owners have limited personal liability for business debts.	Owners report their share of corporate profit or loss on their personal tax returns.	More expensive to create than partnership or sole proprietorship. Register with SOS.	More formality requirements than for a limited liability company which offers similar advantages.
		Owners can use corporate loss to offset income from other sources.		
		Fringe benefits limited for owners who own more than 2% of shares.		

■ Comparison Chart

Entity Type	Liability	Taxation	Formation	Corporate Maintenance
Limited Liability Company	Combines a corporation's liability protection and pass-through tax structure of a partnership.	IRS rules allow LLCs to choose between being taxed as sole proprietor, partnership or corporation.	More expensive to create than partnership or sole proprietorship. Register with SOS.	Sale of member interests may take place per company policy.
Sole Proprietorship	Owner personally liable for business debts.	Owner reports profit or loss on his or her personal tax return.	Simple and inexpensive to create and operate. No filing necessary with SOS.	
General Partnership	Owner (partners) personally liable for business debts.	Owner (partners) reports profit or loss on his or her personal tax returns.	Simple and inexpensive to create and operate. No filing necessary with SOS.	
Limited Partnership	Limited partners have limited personal liability for business debts as long as they don't participate in management.		Suitable mainly for companies that invest in real estate.	General partners can raise cash without involving outside investors in management of business.
			More expensive to create than general partnership.	General partners personally liable for business debts.

Record Keeping requirements

- Records must support income and deductions that show amount, time, place, purpose.
- You **MUST** keep:
 - receipts, sales slips, invoices, bank deposit slips, canceled checks
 - Other documents to substantiate income and deductions
 - Use a separate bank account for business

Record keeping Software

- QuickBooks used by most Small Businesses
- Sage (Peachtree Pro)
- Xero
- FreshBooks
- Many others available

Schedule C or C-EZ ?

Schedule C-EZ

- Expenses of \$5,000 or less
- Cash method of Accounting
- No Inventory
- No loss
- No employees
- No depreciation
- No office in the home

**SCHEDULE C-EZ
(Form 1040)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Net Profit From Business

(Sole Proprietorship)

- Partnerships, joint ventures, etc., generally must file Form 1065 or 1065-B.
► Attach to Form 1040, 1040NR, or 1040NR-EZ.

OMB No. 1545-0074

2011
Attachment
Sequence No. **09A**
Social Security number (SSN)

Part I General Information

You May Use
Schedule C-EZ
Instead of
Schedule C
Only If You

- Had business expenses of \$5,000 or less.
- Use the cash method of accounting.
- Did not have an inventory at any time during the year.
- Did not have a net loss from your business.
- Had only one business as either a sole proprietor, qualified joint venture, or statutory employee.
- Did not receive any credit card or similar payments that included amounts that are not includible in your income (see instructions for line 1a).

And You:

- Had no employees during the year.
- Are not required to file Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, for this business. See the Instructions for Schedule C, line 13, to find out if you must file.
- Do not deduct expenses for business use of your home.
- Do not have prior year unallowed passive activity losses from this business.

A Principal business or profession, including product or service

B Enter business code (see page 2)

C Business name. If no separate business name, leave blank.

D Enter net profit (see page 2)

E Business address (including suite or room no.). Address must be a street address.

City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code

F Did you make any payments in 2011 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099? (see the Schedule C instructions)

☐ Yes ☐ No

G If "Yes," did you or will you file all required Forms 1099?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Part II Figure Your Net Profit

1a Merchant card and third party payments. For 2011, enter -0-	1a		
b Gross receipts or sales not entered on line 1a (see instructions)	1b		
c Income reported to you on Form W-2 if the "Statutory Employee" box on that form was checked. Caution. See Schedule C instructions before completing this line	1c		
d Total of lines 1a, 1b, and 1c. If any adjustments to line 1a, you must use Schedule C (see instructions)	1d		
2 Total expenses (see page 2). If more than \$5,000, you must use Schedule C	2		
3 Net profit. Subtract line 2 from line 1d. If less than zero, you must use Schedule C. Enter on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13 and Schedule SE, line 2 (see instructions). (If you entered an amount on line 1c, do not report the amount from line 1c on Schedule SE, line 2.) Estates and trusts, enter on Form 1041, line 3	3		

Part III Information on Your Vehicle. Complete this part **only** if you are claiming car or truck expenses on line 2.

4 When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year) ►

5 Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 2011, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for:

a Business **b** Commuting (see page 2) **c** Other

6 Was your vehicle available for personal use during off-duty hours? ☐ Yes ☐ No

7 Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8a Do you have evidence to support your deduction? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b If "Yes," is the evidence written? ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see your tax return instructions.

Cat. No. 14374D

Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) 2011

**SCHEDULE C
(Form 1040)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (501)

Name of proprietor

Profit or Loss From Business
(Sole Proprietorship)

► For information on Schedule C and its instructions, go to www.irs.gov.
► Attach to Form 1040, 1040NR, or 1041; partnerships generally must file Form 1065.

OMB No. 1545-0074

Attachment
Sequence No. 08

Social security number (SSN)

A Principal business or profession, including product or service (see instructions)

B Enter code from instructions

C Business name (if different from line A) or separate business name (if blank)

D Employer ID number (EIN) (see instr.)

E Business address (including suite or room no.) ►
City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code

F Accounting method: (1) ☐ Cash (2) ☐ Accrual ☐ Other (specify) ►

G Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 2011? If "No," see instructions for limit on losses ☐ Yes ☐ No

H If you started or acquired this business during 2011, check here ☐ Yes ☐ No

I Did you make any disposition of business property during 2011? (see instructions) ☐ Yes ☐ No

J If "Yes," did you or will you file all required Forms 1099? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Part I Income

1a	Merchant card and third party payments. For 2011, enter -0-	1a			
1b	Gross receipts or sales not entered on line 1a (see instructions)	1b			
c	Income reported to you on Form W-2 if the "Statutory Employee" box on that form was checked. Caution. See instr. before completing this line	1c			
d	Total gross receipts. Add lines 1a through 1c	1d			
2	Returns and allowances plus any other adjustments (see instructions)	2			
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1d	3			
4	Cost of goods sold (from line 42)	4			
5	Gross profit. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5			
6	Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see instructions)	6			

Principal Business Codes

- 6 digit code
- Found in Sch C Instructions,
- Accounting Method

Accounting Method

Cash

- Report income when actually received
- Deduct expenses when actually paid
- Up to \$1 Million in Sales (most businesses)

■ Pub 538

Accrual

- Report income when earned regardless of when paid.
- Deduct expenses when incurred regardless of when paid

Business Income

All income your business receives unless excluded by law:

- Income from sale of product or for your services
- Includes Bartering (1099-B)
- Other types of income
- Recordkeeping

**SCHEDULE C
(Form 1040)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (99)

Name of proprietor

Profit or Loss From Business
(Sole Proprietorship)

► **For information on Schedule C and its instructions, go to www.irs.gov/schedulec**
► **Attach to Form 1040, 1040NR, or 1041; partnerships generally must file Form 1065.**

OMB No. 1545-0074

2011
Attachment
Sequence No. **09**

Social security number (SSN)

A Principal business or profession, including product or service (see instructions)

B Enter code from instructions

C Business name. If no separate business name, leave blank.

D Employer ID number (EIN), (see instr.)

E Business address (including suite or room no.) ►

City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code

F Accounting method: (1) ☐ Cash (2) ☐ Accrual (3) ☐ Other (specify) ►

G Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 2011? If "No," see instructions for limit on losses ☐ Yes ☐ No

H If you started or acquired this business during 2011, check here

I Did you make any payments in 2011 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099? (see instructions) ☐ Yes ☐ No

J If "Yes," did you or will you file all required Forms 1099? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Part I Income

1a Merchant card and third party payments. For 2011, enter -0-	1a	
b Gross receipts or sales not entered on line 1a (see instructions)	1b	
c Income reported to you on Form W-2 if the "Statutory Employee" box on that form was checked. Caution. See instr. before completing this line	1c	
d Total gross receipts. Add lines 1a through 1c	1d	
2 Returns and allowances plus any other adjustments (see instructions)	2	
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1d	3	
4 Cost of goods sold (from line 42)	4	
5 Gross profit. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5	
6 Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see instructions)	6	
7 Gross income. Add lines 5 and 6	7	

Part II Expenses

Enter expenses for business use of your home only on line 30.

8 Advertising	8		18 Office expense (see instructions)	18	
9 Car and truck expenses (see instructions)	9		19 Pension and profit-sharing plans	19	
10 Commissions and fees	10		20 Rent or lease (see instructions):		
11 Contract labor (see instructions)	11		a Vehicles, machinery, and equipment	20a	
12 Depletion	12		b Other business property	20b	
13 Depreciation and section 179 expense deduction (not included in Part III) (see instructions)	13		21 Repairs and maintenance	21	
14 Employee benefit programs (other than on line 19)	14		22 Supplies (not included in Part III)	22	
15 Insurance (other than health)	15		23 Taxes and licenses	23	
16 Interest:			24 Travel, meals, and entertainment:		
a Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	16a		a Travel	24a	
b Other	16b		b Deductible meals and entertainment (see instructions)	24b	
17 Legal and professional services	17		25 Utilities	25	
28 Total expenses before expenses for business use of home. Add lines 8 through 27a	28		26 Wages (less employment credits)	26	
29 Tentative profit or (loss). Subtract line 28 from line 7	29		27a Other expenses (from line 48)	27a	
30 Expenses for business use of your home. Attach Form 8829. Do not report such expenses elsewhere	30		b Reserved for future use	27b	
31 Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 30 from line 29.	31				

• If a profit, enter on both **Form 1040, line 12** (or **Form 1040NR, line 13**) and on **Schedule SE, line 2**.
 If you entered an amount on line 1c, see instr. Estates and trusts, enter on **Form 1041, line 3**.
 • If a loss, you **must** go to line 32.
 • If you have a loss, check the box that describes your investment in this activity (see instructions).
 • If you checked 32a, enter the loss on both **Form 1040, line 12**, (or **Form 1040NR, line 13**) and on **Schedule SE, line 2**. If you entered an amount on line 1c, see the instructions for line 31. Estates and trusts, enter on **Form 1041, line 3**.
 • If you checked 32b, you **must** attach **Form 6198**. Your loss may be limited.

32a ☐ All investment is at risk.
32b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see your tax return instructions.

Cat. No. 11334P

Schedule C (Form 1040) 2011

33	Method(s) used to value closing inventory:	a <input type="checkbox"/> Cost	b <input type="checkbox"/> Lower of cost or market	c <input type="checkbox"/> Other (attach explanation)
34	Was there any change in determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventory?	If "Yes," attach explanation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
35	Inventory at beginning of year. If different from last year's closing inventory, attach explanation	35		
36	Purchases less cost of items withdrawn for personal use	36		
37	Cost of labor. Do not include any amounts paid to yourself	37		
38	Materials and supplies	38		
39	Other costs	39		
40	Add lines 35 through 39	40		
41	Inventory at end of year	41		
42	Cost of goods sold. Subtract line 41 from line 40. Enter the result here and on line 4	42		

43 When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year) / /

44 Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 2011, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for:

 a Business b Commuting (see instructions) c Other

45 Was your vehicle available for personal use during off-duty hours? ☐ Yes ☐ No

46 Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use? ☐ Yes ☐ No

47a Do you have evidence to support your deduction? ☐ Yes ☐ No

 b If "Yes," is the evidence written? ☐ Yes ☐ No

[illegible]

General COGS Formula

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Beginning Inventory} \\ & + \text{Purchases} \\ & - \text{Personal Use Goods} \\ & - \text{Ending Inventory} \\ & \hline & = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} \end{aligned}$$

Part I Income

1	Gross receipts or sales. Caution. If this income was reported to you on Form W-2 and the "Statutory employee" box on that form was checked, see page C-3 and check here	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	48,000	
2	Returns and allowances		2		
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1		3		
4	Cost of goods sold (from line 42 on page 2)		4	28,200	
5	Gross profit. Subtract line 4 from line 3		5	19,800	
6	Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see page C-3).		6		
7	Gross income. Add lines 5 and 6		7	19,800	

Business Expense

In order to be deductible, expenses must pass certain tests:

- The expense must be ordinary
- It must be necessary to your business
- It must be incurred and/or paid by you

Going Into business...

You can choose to amortize certain costs (Start-up Cost) for setting up your business over a period of 60 months or more. Increased to 15 years for costs paid or incurred after October 22, 2004.

For business start-up costs paid or incurred after October 22, 2004, you can elect to deduct up to \$5,000 (for 2011 \$10,000)

Qualifying Start-up Costs...

A start-up cost is amortizable if it meets both the following tests:

- It is a cost you could deduct if you paid or incurred it to operate an existing trade or business (in the same field), and
- It is a cost you pay or incur before the day your active trade or business begins
- \$50,000 (2011 \$60K) Limit

Part II Expenses. Enter expenses for business use of your home only on line 30.

8	Advertising	8			18	Office expense	18		
9	Car and truck expenses (see page C-6)	9			19	Pension and profit-sharing plans	19		
10	Commissions and fees	10			20	Rent or lease (see page C-6):			
11	Contract labor (see page C-5)	11			a Vehicles, machinery, and equipment	20a			
12	Depletion	12			b Other business property	20b			
13	Depreciation and section 179 expense deduction (not included in Part III) (see page C-5)	13			21	Repairs and maintenance	21		
14	Employee benefit programs (other than on line 19)	14			22	Supplies (not included in Part III)	22		
15	Insurance (other than health)	15			23	Taxes and licenses	23		
16	Interest:				24	Travel, meals, and entertainment			
a	Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	16a			a Travel	24a			
b	Other	16b			b Deductible meals and entertainment (see page C-7)	24b			
17	Legal and professional services	17			25	Utilities	25		
26	Total expenses before expenses for business use of home. Add lines 8 through 27				26	Wages (less employment credits)	26		
29	Tentative profit or (loss). Subtract line 29 from line 7				27	Other expenses (from line 48 on page 2)	27		
30	Expenses for business use of your home. Attach Form 8829								
31	Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 30 from line 29.								
	• If a profit, enter on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13 (if you checked the box on line 1, see page C-7). Estates and trusts, enter on Form 1041, line 3.								
	• If a loss, you must go to line 32.								
32	If you have a loss, check the box that describes your investment in this activity (see page C-9).								
	• If you checked 32a, enter the loss on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13 (if you checked the box on line 1, see the line 31 instructions on page C-7). Estates and trusts, enter on Form 1041, line 3.								
	• If you checked 32b, you must attach Form 6199. Your loss may be limited.								

32a ☐ All investment is at risk.

32b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

Car & Truck Expenses

- If you use no more than four vehicles at the same time for business purposes, you may use the standard mileage rate.
- To use the standard mileage rate on a vehicle after the first year of business use, you **MUST** have used the standard mileage rate the first year.

Car & Truck Expenses

- In later years you can alternate between standard mileage and actual expenses
- If you used actual expenses in the first year you can NOT alternate
- Standard Mileage Rate Method
- Actual Expense Method
- Publication 463: *Travel, Entertainment, Gift & Car Expenses*

Standard Mileage Rate

- 54.0¢ per business mile for **2016**
- 57.5¢ per business mile for 2015
- Must OWN Car
- Keep records on business mileage only
 - Can't take actual expenses
 - Can't take depreciation

Actual Expenses

Examples of Expenses:

Oil & Gas

Auto Insurance

Repairs

Tires

Fees & Licenses

Depreciation

Interest

Total Operating Exp.

X

Business Use %

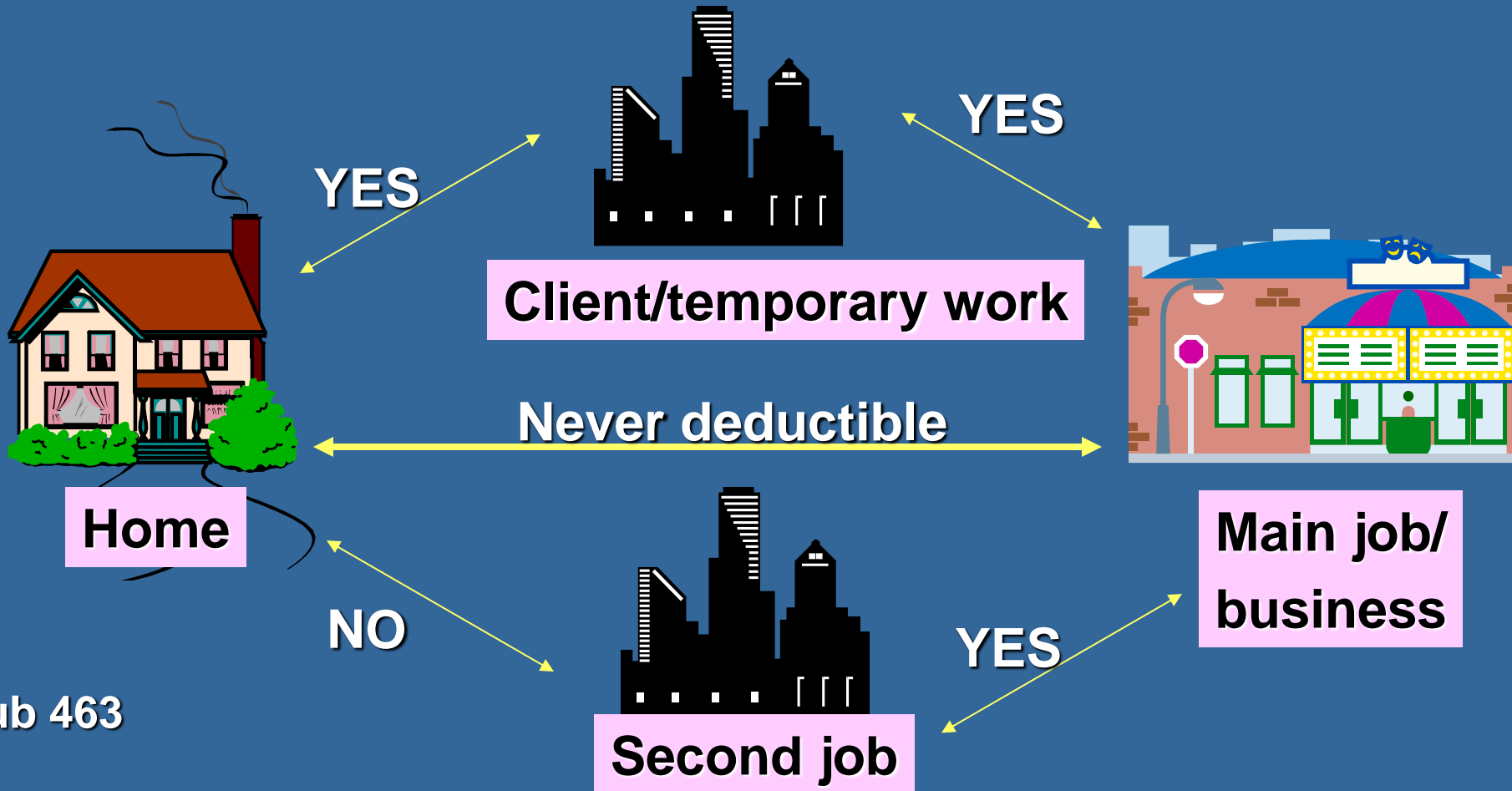
= Deductible Auto
Expense

- Must keep total & business mileage records
- Must keep substantiation of expenses
- Cannot deduct Fines or Traffic Violations

Commuting Expenses

- Expenses for going from home to work are not deductible
- Deductible Local Transportation Expenses may include:
 - Getting from one place of work to another
 - Visiting clients or customers
 - Going to a business meeting

When are Local Transportation Expenses Deductible?



Pub 463

Depreciation

Q: What is Depreciation?

Depreciation is the annual deduction allowed to recover the cost of your investment property beyond the current tax year.

Decrease in the value of property over time

Part II Expenses. Enter expenses for business use of your home **only** on line 30.

8	Advertising	8			18	Office expense	18		
9	Car and truck expenses (see page C-5)	9			19	Pension and profit-sharing plans	19		
10	Commissions and fees	10			20	Rent or lease (see page C-6):			
11	Contract labor (see page C-5)	11				a Vehicles, machinery, and equipment	20a		
12	Depletion	12				b Other business property	20b		
13	Depreciation and section 179 expense deduction (not included in Part III) (see page C-5)	13			21	Repairs and maintenance	21		
14	Employee benefit programs (other than on line 19)	14			22	Supplies (not included in Part III)	22		
15	Insurance (other than health)	15			23	Taxes and licenses	23		
16	Interest:				24	Travel, meals, and entertainment:			
a	Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	16a				a Travel	24a		
b	Other	16b				b Deductible meals and entertainment (see page C-7)	24b		
17	Legal and professional services	17			25	Utilities	25		
28	Total expenses before expenses for business use of home. Add lines 8 through 27				28	26	Wages (less employment credits)	26	
29	Tentative profit or (loss). Subtract line 28 from line 7				29	27	Other expenses (from line 48 on page 2)	27	
30	Expenses for business use of your home. Attach Form 8829				30				
31	Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 30 from line 29.				31				
	● If a profit, enter on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13 (if you checked the box on line 1, see page C-7). Estates and trusts, enter on Form 1041, line 3.								
	● If a loss, you must go to line 32.								
32	If you have a loss, check the box that describes your investment in this activity (see page C-8).								
	● If you checked 32a, enter the loss on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13 (if you checked the box on line 1, see the line 31 instructions on page C-7). Estates and trusts, enter on Form 1041, line 3.								
	● If you checked 32b, you must attach Form 6198. Your loss may be limited.								

32a ☐ All investment is at risk.

32b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

Depreciation and Amortization
(Including Information on Listed Property)

▶ See separate instructions.

▶ Attach to your tax return.

Business or activity to which this form relates

Identifying number

Part I Election To Expense Certain Property Under Section 179**Note:** If you have any listed property, complete Part V before you complete Part I.

1	Maximum amount (see instructions)	1
2	Total cost of section 179 property placed in service (see instructions)	2
3	Threshold cost of section 179 property before reduction in limitation (see instructions)	3
4	Reduction in limitation. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4
5	Dollar limitation for tax year. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-. If married filing separately, see instructions	5
6	(a) Description of property	(b) Cost (business use only)
		(c) Elected cost
7	Listed property. Enter the amount from line 29	7
8	Total elected cost of section 179 property. Add amounts in column (c), lines 6 and 7	8
9	Tentative deduction. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 8	9
10	Carryover of disallowed deduction from line 13 of your 2010 Form 4562	10
11	Business income limitation. Enter the smaller of business income (not less than zero) or line 5 (see instructions)	11
12	Section 179 expense deduction. Add lines 9 and 10, but do not enter more than line 11	12
13	Carryover of disallowed deduction to 2012. Add lines 9 and 10, less line 12	13

Note: Do not use Part II or Part III below for listed property. Instead, use Part V.**Part II Special Depreciation Allowance and Other Depreciation (Do not include listed property.)** (See instructions.)

14	Special depreciation allowance for qualified property (other than listed property) placed in service during the tax year (see instructions)	14
15	Property subject to section 168(f)(1) election	15
16	Other depreciation (including ACRS)	16

Part III MACRS Depreciation (Do not include listed property.) (See instructions.)**Section A**

17	MACRS deductions for assets placed in service in tax years beginning before 2011	17
18	If you are electing to group any assets placed in service during the tax year into one or more general asset accounts, check here <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section B—Assets Placed in Service During 2011 Tax Year Using the General Depreciation System

(a) Classification of property	(b) Month and year placed in service	(c) Basis for depreciation (business/investment use only—see instructions)	(d) Recovery period	(e) Convention	(f) Method	(g) Depreciation deduction
19a 3-year property						
b 5-year property						
c 7-year property						
d 10-year property						
e 15-year property						
f 20-year property						
g 25-year property			25 yrs.		S/L	
h Residential rental property			27.5 yrs.	MM	S/L	
i Nonresidential real property			39 yrs.	MM	S/L	
				MM	S/L	

Section C—Assets Placed in Service During 2011 Tax Year Using the Alternative Depreciation System

20a Class life					S/L	
b 12-year			12 yrs.		S/L	
c 40-year			40 yrs.	MM	S/L	

Part IV Summary (See instructions.)

21	Listed property. Enter amount from line 28	21
22	Total. Add amounts from line 12, lines 14 through 17, lines 19 and 20 in column (g), and line 21. Enter here and on the appropriate lines of your return. Partnerships and S corporations—see instructions	22
23	For assets shown above and placed in service during the current year, enter the portion of the basis attributable to section 263A costs	23

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions.

Cat. No. 12906N

Form **4562** (2011)

Conditions Required for Depreciation

- Property must be used in business
- Property must have determinable life longer than 1 year
- Property must be something that wears out, decays, gets used up, becomes obsolete or loses value from natural causes.

You **CANNOT** depreciate

- Land
- Inventory
- Leased property

Section 179

- An election to deduct costs of certain depreciable property in the year in which you place it in service
- Maximum amount for 2014 is \$25,000
- 2013 was \$500,000
- Election made by filing Form 4562

Section 179 - Rules

- Property must be acquired by purchase
- Property cannot be:
 - real property
 - property outside the United States
 - used 50% or less for business
 - Intangible – goodwill, non-compete

Form 4562 - Section 179

Part I Election To Expense Certain Property Under Section 179

Note: If you have any listed property, complete Part V before you complete Part I.

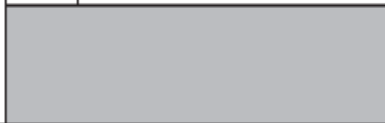
1	Maximum amount. See the instructions for a higher limit for certain businesses	1	25,000
2	Total cost of section 179 property placed in service (see instructions)	2	
3	Threshold cost of section 179 property before reduction in limitation	3	200,000
4	Reduction in limitation. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4	
5	Dollar limitation for tax year. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-. If married filing separately, see instructions	5	
(a) Description of property		(b) Cost (business use only)	(c) Elected cost
6			
7	Listed property. Enter the amount from line 29	7	
8	Total elected cost of section 179 property. Add amounts in column (c), lines 6 and 7	8	
9	Tentative deduction. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 8.	9	
10	Carryover of disallowed deduction from line 13 of your 2006 Form 4562	10	
11	Business income limitation. Enter the smaller of business income (not less than zero) or line 5 (see instructions)	11	
12	Section 179 expense deduction. Add lines 9 and 10, but do not enter more than line 11	12	
13	Carryover of disallowed deduction to 2008. Add lines 9 and 10, less line 12 ►	13	

2012 & 2013 is Extended again : 500,000 and 2,000,000


Purchase Limit

Adjusted by the Economic Stimulus Act


Part III MACRS Depreciation (Do not include listed property.) (See instructions.)**Section A**

- 17 MACRS deductions for assets placed in service in tax years beginning before 2007 17
- 18 If you are electing to group any assets placed in service during the tax year into one or more general asset accounts, check here ☐ 

Section B—Assets Placed in Service During 2007 Tax Year Using the General Depreciation System

(a) Classification of property	(b) Month and year placed in service	(c) Basis for depreciation (business/investment use only—see instructions)	(d) Recovery period	(e) Convention	(f) Method	(g) Depreciation deduction
19a 3-year property						
b 5-year property						
c 7-year property						
d 10-year property						
e 15-year property						
f 20-year property						
g 25-year property			25 yrs.		S/L	
h Residential rental property			27.5 yrs.	MM	S/L	
			27.5 yrs.	MM	S/L	
i Nonresidential real property			39 yrs.	MM	S/L	
				MM	S/L	

Pub 946**Section C—Assets Placed in Service During 2007 Tax Year Using the Alternative Depreciation System**

20a Class life					S/L	
b 12-year			12 yrs.		S/L	
c 40-year			40 yrs.	MM	S/L	

Auto - Depreciation Limits

- Limitations on Sec. 179 and depreciation
- Amounts are reduced by non-business use %
- Refer to Publications 463 & 946 for additional information

QUESTIONS ???

- Be sure to visit www.irs.gov/smallbiz
- www.nwaccountants.com
- Contact me at: 425-778-2665 or rizwan@nwaccountants.com

PART 2 Small Business Taxes

Travel Expenses - Pub 463

Travel expenses are ordinary and necessary expenses of traveling away from your tax home for your business.

Tax home is your regular place of business or post-of-duty, regardless of where you maintain your family home.

Deductible Travel Expenses

- Transportation (Air Fare)
- Local Transportation (cabs, limo etc)
- Baggage & Shipping
- Auto
- Meals (Limited 50%)
- Lodging
- Cleaning
- Telephone
- Tips

Entertainment Expenses

- Ordinary & Necessary and meets either the Directly Related or Associated Tests
- Only 50% Deductible
 - Whether you use Per Diem or Actual
- Must Allocate Business Portion
- Keep receipts that show time, place and purpose of entertainment (includes meals)
- Per Diem Rates

Publication 463; Travel, Entertainment, Gift and Car Expenses

Non-Deductible



Club Dues
Membership Fees
Initiation Fees
Entertainment Facilities
Lavish or Extravagant Expenses

Business Gifts

Annual Limit
\$25 Per Client

Cannot increase limit by splitting
gift with client's family members

Publication 463; Travel, Entertainment, Gift and Car Expenses

Utilities Expense

You cannot deduct the cost of basic local telephone service (including any taxes) for the first telephone line you have in your home. Even though you have an office in your home.

Charges for business long-distance phone calls on that line, as well as the cost of a second line into your home used exclusively for business, are deductible business expenses.

Business Use of Home

To deduct expenses related to the business use of part of your home, you must meet specific requirements. Even then, your deduction may be limited.

Form 8829,
Expenses of Business
Use of Home

Publication 587,
Business Use of Home

Business Use of Home Test

- A portion of your home is used exclusively on a regular basis as
 - your principle place of business or
 - a place of business used by your patients, clients, or customers to meet or deal within the normal course of your business or
 - a separate structure you use in connection with your business

Definitions.....

- Exclusive Use: must use specific area of home ONLY for trade or business
 - Exception for storage & day care facility
- Regular use: area must be used on a regular basis
- Trade or Business use: area must be used in connection with a trade or business

Definitions....

Principal Place of business -

Needs to meet the following tests:

- Used exclusively & regularly for administrative or management activities of the trade or business
- There is no other fixed location where substantial administrative or management activities of the business are conducted

Exceptions

Storage of inventory or product samples

- must be in the retail or wholesale selling of products
- must be the only fixed location for business
- must be used on a regular basis
- identifiable separate space

Simplified Home Office Deduction

- Starting with Tax Year 2013 (filed in 2014)
 - \$5 square feet up to 300 square feet
 - Up to a total of \$1,500.00 per year deduction
 - No depreciation allowed
 - Same requirements as Form 8829 (new form to be announced later on)
 - No affect on Schedule A deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes!!

Comparison Chart Home Office

Simplified Option	Regular Method
Deduction for home office use of a portion of a residence allowed only if that portion is exclusively used on a regular basis for business purposes	Same
Allowable square footage of home use for business (not to exceed 300 square feet)	Percentage of home used for business
Home-related itemized deductions claimed in full on Schedule A	Home-related itemized deductions apportioned between Schedule A and business schedule (Sch. C or Sch. F)
No depreciation deduction	Depreciation deduction for portion of home used for business
No recapture of depreciation upon sale of home	Recapture of depreciation on gain upon sale of home

Comparison Chart Home Office con't

Simplified Option	Regular Method
Deduction cannot exceed gross income from business use of home less business expenses	Same
Amount in excess of gross income limitation may not be carried over	Amount in excess of gross income limitation may be carried over
Home-related itemized deductions claimed in full on Schedule A	Home-related itemized deductions apportioned between Schedule A and business schedule (Sch. C or Sch. F)
Loss carryover from use of regular method in prior year may not be claimed	Loss carryover from use of regular method in prior year may be claimed if gross income test is met in current year

▶ For information on Schedule C and its instructions, go to www.irs.gov/schedulec
▶ Attach to Form 1040, 1040NR, or 1041; partnerships generally must file Form 1065.

2011
Attachment
Sequence No. 09

Name of proprietor

Social security number (SSN)	
------------------------------	--

A	Principal business or profession, including product or service (see instructions)
----------	---

B Enter code from instructions

C Business name. If no separate business name, leave blank.

D Employer ID number (EIN), (see instr.)

Income

Attach Form(s)
W-2 here. Also
attach Forms
W-2G and
1099-R if tax
was withheld.

If you did not
get a W-2,
see page 21.

Enclose, but do not attach, any payment. Also, please use Form 1040-Y.

7	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2			
8a	Taxable interest. Attach Schedule B if required			
b	Tax-exempt interest. Do not include on line 8a	8b		
9a	Ordinary dividends. Attach Schedule B if required			
b	Qualified dividends (see page 21)	9b		
10	Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes (see page 22)			
11	Alimony received			
12	Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C or C-EZ			
13	Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here <input type="checkbox"/>			
14	Other gains or (losses). Attach Form 4797			
15a	IRA distributions	15a		b Taxable amount (see page 23)
16a	Pensions and annuities	16a		b Taxable amount (see page 24)
17	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc. Attach Schedule E			
18	Farm income or (loss). Attach Schedule F			
19	Unemployment compensation			
20a	Social security benefits	20a		b Taxable amount (see page 26)
21	Other income. List type and amount (see page 28)			
22	Add the amounts in the far right column for lines 7 through 21. This is your total income			

31 Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 30 from line 29.

- If a profit, enter on both **Form 1040, line 12** (or **Form 1040NR, line 13**) and on **Schedule SE, line 2**. If you entered an amount on line 1c, see instr. Estates and trusts, enter on **Form 1041, line 3**.
- If a loss, you **must** go to line 32.

32 If you have a loss, check the box that describes your investment in this activity (see instructions).

- If you checked 32a, enter the loss on both **Form 1040, line 12**, (or **Form 1040NR, line 13**) and on **Schedule SE, line 2**. If you entered an amount on line 1c, see the instructions for line 31. Estates and trusts, enter on **Form 1041, line 3**.
- If you checked 32b, you **must** attach **Form 6198**. Your loss may be limited.

32a ☐ All investment is at risk.
32b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see your tax return instructions.

Cat. No. 11334P

Schedule C (Form 1040) 2011

Small Business Own

countants

Hobbies



- If you do not carry on your “activity” for profit you cannot take a loss
- Expenses generally deductible up to amount of gross income and are taken on Schedule A
 - Individuals, Partnerships, S-Corporations and LLC’s
 - Pub 535

Self-Employment Tax

- Self-employed people who are sole proprietors or partners may be subject to self-employment tax.
- Self-employment tax is Social Security and Medicare taxes.
- Working for someone else they pay half and you pay half.
- Working for yourself you pay all of it!

Self-Employment Tax con't

- If your net profit from self-employment is \$400 or more, you must file Form 1040, Schedule SE, Self-Employment Tax

2012 Estimated Tax Worksheet

Keep for Your Records



1	Adjusted gross income you expect in 2012 (see instructions)	1	
2	• If you plan to itemize deductions, enter the estimated total of your itemized deductions. • If you do not plan to itemize deductions, enter your standard deduction.	2	
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1.	3	
4	Exemptions. Multiply \$3,800 by the number of personal exemptions	4	
5	Subtract line 4 from line 3.	5	
6	Tax. Figure your tax on the amount on line 5 by using the 2012 Tax Rate Schedules . Caution: If you will have qualified dividends or a net capital gain, or expect to exclude or deduct foreign earned income or housing, see chapter 2 of Pub. 505 to figure the tax.	6	
7	Alternative minimum tax from Form 6251	7	
8	Add lines 6 and 7. Add to this amount any other taxes you expect to include in the total on Form 1040, line 44.	8	
9	Credits (see instructions). Do not include any income tax withholding on this line.	9	
10	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-	10	
11	Self-employment tax (see instructions)	11	
12	Other taxes (see instructions)	12	
13a	Add lines 10 through 12.	13a	
b	Earned income credit, additional child tax credit, fuel tax credit, refundable American opportunity credit, and refundable credits from Forms 8801 and 8885 .	13b	
c	Total 2012 estimated tax. Subtract line 13b from line 13a. If zero or less, enter -0- ▶	13c	
14a	Multiply line 13c by 90% (66⅔% for farmers and fishermen)	14a	
b	Required annual payment based on prior year's tax (see instructions)	14b	
c	Required annual payment to avoid a penalty. Enter the smaller of line 14a or 14b ▶	14c	
Caution: Generally, if you do not prepay (through income tax withholding and estimated tax payments) at least the amount on line 14c, you may owe a penalty for not paying enough estimated tax. To avoid a penalty, make sure your estimate on line 13c is as accurate as possible. Even if you pay the required annual payment, you may still owe tax when you file your return. If you prefer, you can pay the amount shown on line 13c. For details, see chapter 2 of Pub. 505.			
15	Income tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2012 (including income tax withholding on pensions, annuities, certain deferred income, etc.)	15	
16a	Subtract line 15 from line 14c Is the result zero or less? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments. <input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to line 16b.	16a	
b	Subtract line 15 from line 13c Is the result less than \$1,000? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments. <input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to line 17 to figure your required payment.	16b	
17	If the first payment you are required to make is due April 17, 2012, enter ¼ of line 16a (minus any 2011 overpayment that you are applying to this installment) here, and on your estimated tax payment voucher(s) if you are paying by check or money order.	17	

Self-Employment Tax con't

- Social Security
 - 12.4%
- Medicare
 - 2.9%
- **Total = 15.3%**
- Maximum Social Security for 2014 is \$117,000 (\$113,700)
 - Includes wages
- No maximum for Medicare

Estimated Taxes

- Pay as you go
- Expect to owe taxes - including self employment tax- of \$1,000 or more when you file your tax return
- Form 1040ES
- Pub 505 Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax

2009 Estimated Tax

April 15

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury." Write your social security number and "2009 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Print or type	Your first name and initial		Your last name	Your social security number
	If joint payment, complete for spouse			
	Spouse's first name and initial		Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)			
City, state, and ZIP code.				

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions above.

2009 Estimated Tax

Payment Voucher 2

OMB No. 1545-0074

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury." Write your social security number and "2009 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year
Amount by check or money order

June 15

Print or type	Your first name and initial		Your last name	
	If joint payment, complete for spouse			
	Spouse's first name and initial		Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)			
City, state, and ZIP code.				

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions above.

2009 Estimated Tax

Payment Voucher 3

Sept 15

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury." Write your social security number and "2009 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year
Amount by check or money order

Print or type	Your first name and initial		Your last name	
	If joint payment, complete for spouse			
	Spouse's first name and initial		Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)			
City, state, and ZIP code.				

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions above.

2009 Estimated Tax

Payment Voucher 4

OMB No. 1545-0074

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury." Write your social security number and "2009 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year
Amount by check or money order

Jan 15

Print or type	Your first name and initial		Your last name	
	If joint payment, complete for spouse			
	Spouse's first name and initial		Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)			
City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter city, province or state, postal code, and country.)				

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions above.

Dates adjusted for
weekend/holidays

Small Business Owners Tax Workshop

Additional Medicare Tax 0.9%

Filing Status	Threshold Amount
▪ Married filing jointly	\$250,000
▪ Married filing separately	\$125,000
▪ Single	\$200,000
▪ Head of household (with qualifying person)	\$200,000
▪ Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	\$200,000

EFTPS

The Easiest Way to Pay Federal Taxes

- **Secure**
- **Fast**
- **Accurate**
- **Convenient**
- **Easy to Use**
- **Select Your Method of Payment**
 - **By telephone**
 - **On-line**

EFTPS Con't

www.eftps.gov

- enroll
- schedule/make payments
- account history
- Enroll – call 800-555-4477 or enroll on-line

EFTPS con't

- if Sole Proprietor
 - Must have one EFTPS for business if you have EE's
 - Must have a separate one for self employed earnings estimated payments

Avoiding Penalties

- File an Accurate/Timely /Correct Return
 - 20% Accuracy Related Penalty if You Understate Tax Liability Due to:
 - Negligence
 - Substantial Valuation Misstatements
 - Substantial Understatement of Tax
 - 75% Civil Fraud Penalty
 - Felony Criminal Fraud
 - Combined Penalty is 5%/month
 - 4.5% late filing and 0.5% late payment

Independent Contractor or Employee

- Behavioral Control
 - Right to direct or control how worker does work
 - IE if you receive extensive directions then EE
 - How, when, where, what tools to use, what assistants to hire, where to purchase supplies etc
 - Training
 - If training is provided about procedures and methods then EE
- Financial Control
 - Significant Investment

Independent Contractor con't

- If you have significant investment you may an IC
- Expenses
 - If you are not reimbursed for expenses you may be an IC
- Opportunity for Profit or Loss
 - If you can realize a Profit or Loss, this suggests you in business for yourself
- Relationship of the Parties
 - EE Benefits, if you receive benefits you may be an EE
- Written Contracts
 - A written Contract may show both you and the business' intention

Information Returns

- Form 1099 Misc.
 - Payments of \$600 or more for services
 - Rent of \$600 or more
 - Prizes and awards of \$600 or more
 - Royalties of \$10 or more
 - All payments to crew members of fishing boats.
- Form W-2.
- Form 1099-K for Credit Card transactions
- Form 8300.
 - Cash of over \$10,000

Information Returns

Make sure to get a completed W-9 BEFORE you pay the independent Contractor!

Form W-9 (Rev. August 2013) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification		Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.	
Name (as shown on your income tax return)					
Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above					
Print or type See Specific instructions on page 2.	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶			Exemptions (see instructions): Exempt payee code (if any) Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any)	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)			Requester's name and address (optional)	
	City, state, and ZIP code				
	List account number(s) here (optional)				
Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see <i>How to get a TIN</i> on page 3. Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.					
Part II Certification Under penalties of perjury, I certify that: 1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and 2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and 3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below), and 4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct. Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.					
Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶			
General Instructions Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted. Future developments. The IRS has created a page on www.irs.gov/w9 for information about Form W-9, at www.irs.gov/w9 . Information about any future developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page. Purpose of Form A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, payments made to you in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA. Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to: 1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued), 2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or 3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the					
withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and 4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. Note. If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9. Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are: • An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien, • A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, • An estate (other than a foreign estate), or • A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7). Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.					
Cat. No. 10231X		Form W-9 (Rev. 8-2013)			

Audit & Other Filing Facts:

- 2011 IRS Processed 234 Million Returns
 - 2,312,909 → 1120 (WA 40,909)
 - 4,545,454 → 1120S (WA 96,431)
 - 3,573,550 → 1065 (WA 77,572)
 - Approx 3% of all returns get Audited
- Face to face audits yield higher taxes for millionaires

Some Red Flags

- Making too much money
 - If you make more than \$200K Audit rate increase from about 1% to 3.7%
 - If you make more than \$1 Million rate goes to around 12.5%
- 1099's and W-2's not reported properly
- Large charitable deductions

Some Red Flags con't

- Home office deduction
 - It is not home office deduction but rather poor records to support the deduction.
- Meals & Entertainment
 - Again it is not deduction but rather poor record keeping.
- Claiming 100% vehicle use when records say something else.
- Consistent large losses, IRS thinks this may be a Hobby.

Record Retention Guide

- Bank Statements and Recons - 3 years
- EE Personnel Records (after termination) 3 years
- AR and AP ledgers - 6 years
- Payroll Tax Records - 6 years
- Cancelled Check copies - 6 years

Record Retention con't

- Travel and Entertainment - 6 years
- Lease (after expiry) - 6 years
- Corporate Registration - "forever"
- Purchase and Sale - "forever"
- Minute Books, Audit Reports - "forever"

CHOOSING A TAX PREPARER

- Check Preparer's Qualifications
 - EA, CPA, RTRP or Attorney
- Check Preparer History
 - Via BBB, WAA, AICPA, BAR
- Preparer Fees
 - Avoid fees based on % of refund

➤ E-Filing

- any preparer who files more than 10 returns must E-File

➤ Preparer is accessible

- Make sure that Preparer is available even after tax season

➤ Provide records and receipts

- Reputable Preparers will ask for records and receipts and ask questions BEFORE they file
- Do NOT use a prepare that will file your return without W-2's, against IRS E-File rules

- **Never Sign a Blank Return**
- **Review the Entire Return before signing it**
 - **you are responsible for an accurate return**
- **Make sure Preparer Signs enters PTIN**
 - **although preparer signs you are responsible for accurate return.**
 - **Get a copy of the return**
- **Report any Abuse to IRS**
 - **Use Form 14157 to report any abuse to the IRS**

QUESTIONS ???

- Be sure to visit www.irs.gov/smallbiz
- www.nwaccountants.com
- Contact me at: 425-778-2665 or rizwan@nwaccountants.com